

NEW YORK JOURNAL.



Vol. V.—Whole No. 157.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 24, 1874.

Price Five Cents.

CONTENT.

There are times when the troubles of life are still; The bees wandered lost in the depths of June, And I passed where the chime of a silver bell Brought the linnet and lark to their rest at noon. *

Said my soul, "See how calmly the wavelets glide, Though so narrow their way to their ocean-vent; And the world that I traverse is wide, is wide, And yet is too narrow to hold content."

"O my soul, never say that the world is wide— The rill in its banks is less closely pent; It is thou who art stricken on every side, And thy width will not let thee in close content."

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A COMMITTEE who have examined the books of Dr. Burroughs, president of Chicago University, say that his accounts are so snarled up that they can't straighten them out, and that there is a deficit of about \$20,000. They accuse the doctor, not of fraud, but of mismanagement. There is a first-class quarrel brewing.

The Detroit Board of Education has dropped algebra from the union school course, the course being too full, and the teachers generally being in favor of leaving out that study. One of the members of the Board took the occasion to say that such opinion came from the feminine teachers, and thence proceeded to the declaration that the substitution of feminine for masculine teachers at the head of the union schools had been very unwise.

The message of Wm. R. Taylor, the Reform Governor of Wisconsin, censures the practice of misappropriating funds set apart

for charitable and educational purposes; declares that further loans of the trust fund to the State must not be entertained, and recommends such legislation as shall rapidly repair the present deficiency and prevent, in the future, the practices which compel this legislation.

The Alumni of Williams College had their eighth annual reunion at the Parker House in Boston, January 13. About one hundred members were present, and sat down to a splendid dinner. The following-named gentlemen were elected officers of the association for the ensuing year: President—Hon. James G. Colt; Vice-President—W. R. Dimmock, M. D.; Secretary—Parker C. Chandler; Executive Committee—George F. Bigelow, James White, J. Harvey Reed, Francis D. Perkins, E. H. Darling and R. G. Fitch.

It is probable either Saratoga or Troy will be chosen as the scene of the inter-collegiate boat-race next Summer. As for Saratoga, it is said that the water of the lake is sometimes quite rough, and some fear that the distance of the lake from town, three miles, would prove objectionable. Against the course at Troy, which is otherwise fine one, it is urged that it is narrow, and that about 1,700 feet from the start the boats are obliged to shoot a bridge of four spans.

PRESIDENT SMART, of the Indiana Teachers' Association, says, in reference to teaching morals in the schools: "It seems to me that the moral tone of our young people is not as high as it was ten years ago; that they have less respect for right and authority and less regard for the rights of others; that they care less for the truth and honesty, and are more inclined to disregard the law of obedience to their parents; that they are influenced less by their moral obligations and more by their passions and prejudice."

The University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., has, this year, 256 students. It opened in 1868 with only nine students. The standard of graduation has been placed very high, and daily and terminal examinations bring out the student's knowledge of the subject. Thirteen schools are now in operation, under the charge of nine professors and four tutors, and other schools will be opened as early as the financial condition of the University will allow.

The alumni of Amherst College, resident in this city and its vicinity, met last week, on the invitation of Waldo Hutchins, at his residence in Forty-eighth street. About 100 graduates, representing classes from 1832 to 1873, were present. The College was represented by Prof. J. W. Burgess, who reported the institution flourishing and prosperous in all its departments. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, James S. Thayer; Vice-Presidents, Brainerd T. Harrington and William H. Ward; Treasurer, S. J. Storn; Secretary, William C. Brownell.

The Board of Trustees of the Vanderbilt University adjourned at Memphis, January 17, after a session of three days. The Board ordained three departments to be opened on the 13th of next January, and elected three Professors in the Literary and Scientific Departments, viz.: L. C. Garland, of the University of Mississippi; J. C. Wells, of the Central College, Missouri; N. L. Lupton, of the University of Alabama. The Board will meet again at Nashville in April, when other chairs will be filled and the organization completed.

The Norwalk *Hour* says: "Among the principle bequests contained in the will of the late Miss Margaret Belden, admitted to probate on Saturday of last week, are the following: Parish of Saint Paul's Church of Norwalk, \$16,000; the Missionary Society of the Diocese of Connecticut, \$5,000; Naahota Mission of Wisconsin, \$10,000; trustees of the aged and infirm clergy and widows' fund, one-third of the rest and residue of the estate; and the Berkeley Divinity School of Middletown, the remaining two-thirds. The amount of these bequests cannot yet be ascertained, but will undoubtedly be very large."

The Professor of Natural Philosophy in a certain college recently gave the class a problem to think of during the night and answer the next day. The question was this: 'If a hole were bored through the centre of the earth, from side to side, and a ball dropped into it, what motions would the ball pass through, and where would it come to a state of rest?' The next morning, a student was called up to solve the problem. 'What answer have you to give to the problem?' asked the professor. 'Well, really,' replied the student, 'I have not thought of the main question, but of a preliminary one: How are you going to get that hole bored through?'

A NUMBER of German "school friends" and educators met last week at the schoolhouse No. 140 Fourth street, for the purpose of organizing a society with the aim of improving the condition and general tendency of our public schools. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Francis Ewing. A constitution and statutes for the society were presented to the meeting by a committee appointed for the purpose, and were temporarily adopted. The constitution gives as the object of the society the introduction of obligatory instruction in German in our public schools, and the general improvement of their condition—the efforts at present to be limited to the securing of this principal aim, thus bringing about a better understanding between the different elements of our population.

G. T. DOWNEY and thirty-nine other colored citizens have presented to Congress an appeal for mixed schools. They deny that the negro desires no freedom from proscription in the public schools, and say that if the assertion were true, it would present an argument for the abolition of the proscription of which they complain: its intimidating and otherwise degrading influence would be perceptible in educating a part of the people to be satisfied with proscription and degradation. They conclude their petition thus: "We ask, as proud Americans, to be dismissed from your gates. We do not desire to stand in the position of supplicants. We want our rights, and no more than our rights. Nothing short of them will satisfy us. If driven to the wall, it must be by those who, having the strength, may, if they will, secure them."

THE ANNUAL Winter festival of the Lord Industrial School (evening), No. 135 Greenwich street, presided over by Mrs. Seymour, took place last week. The entertainment consisted of songs, recitations, and dialogues by the children, and addresses by Moore Dupuy and George F. Williams. The attendance was very large, and the principal, Mrs. S. A. Seymour, might well feel proud of her charge. The large number of visitors who were present testified their approval of the entertainment by frequent applause. At the close, presents of books, toy, and clothing were distributed to the regular scholars, and all received a piece of cake, bag of candy and an orange, and the children presented Mr. Dupuy, the District Inspector, with a handsome inkstand, as a mark of the esteem in which he is held by them.

THINGS are "mixed" in Chicago—educationally. At a meeting of the Board of Education held on the 13th instant, according to the report which we find in the *Tribune* of that city, Mr. Goggin called the attention of the Board to the fact that there was a squatter on the Dearborn School lot on Madison street; that there was a claim of \$80,000 against the estate of Asa Peck, which amount could be obtained by asking for it from the trustee, Mr. Shorey; that the School Fund had another claim of \$50,000 against the town of Cicero; and that the uncollected rents of school property amounted to nearly \$80,000. He thought that something should be done to bring the tenants to time and to collect the amount of these claims. He further moved that the school agent be ordered to report monthly to the Board the names of tenants in arrears for rent and the amounts due. The Common Council are to be appealed to.

HON. ARNER COTURN, of Skowhegan, the President of the Board of Trustees of the Maine State College of Agriculture and the

Mechanic Arts, in his annual report, says that the institution has entered upon the sixth year of its existence; has graduated two classes, one of six and the other of seven persons, and has 100 students, four of whom are ladies. The standard of admission has been raised the last year, and a more strict examination instituted. The department of mathematics and physics is in charge of Prof. M. C. Fernald; Prof. W. A. Pike is at the head of engineering, assisted by Mr. G. H. Hamlen, a graduate of the college; Prof. C. H. Fernald has charge of the natural history department; Prof. J. Perley gives instructions in bookkeeping and commercial forms; and military instruction is given by Capt. J. Deane, of Bangor. The plan of self-government has been adopted with great success.

A LADY school teacher in Williamsburg, N. Y., was agreeably "surprised" last week. The story is told in a Brooklyn paper thus: "Mrs. Josephine Allen, first teacher in public school No. 23, of which Mr. Samuel S. Martin is principal, and teacher of second-class male principal, evening school No. 4, the principal of which is Mr. Edward Bush, was on Thursday evening very agreeably surprised at the residence of her father, Mr. John Allen, No. 432 Hart street, by the boys of the evening class calling on her and presenting her with a beautifully inlaid work and toilet box. The presentation on behalf of the boys was made by Henry Howell in a neat and appropriate speech, to which Mrs. Allen very feelingly responded, thanking them for the memento of their regard and wishing them success in their several pursuits in life. After some speeches, songs and recitations, the boys, by invitation, partook of sundry good things provided for them by their hostess."

REV. H. CLAY TRIMMELL has written an article on "the evils of Sunday-school oratory," aimed especially at Sunday-school superintendents. He says: "Some men are excellent superintendents in everything else save in the habit of long-winded addresses—addresses on which they pride themselves. They have good schools in spite of their speeches. They would have better schools without them. Other superintendents have poor schools because of their lectures. They would have good schools if they talked less. A superintendent is in danger of taking time for an address which the teachers could use to better advantage with their classes. There is again danger that his address will tend to dissipate rather than to enforce impressions made in the class. This is assuredly the case where he talks about anything else than the lesson of the day—and many a superintendent does this."

"TOM." HUGHES has told the story of Rugby School in England in such a vivid way that his story will not be forgotten so long as the English language endures. Readers of the SCHOOL JOURNAL may be interested in the following condensed summary of the history of that famous educational institution. "For three hundred years the Rugby School has maintained a deserved pre-eminence. Founded in 1567 by Lawrence Sheriff, a native of Rugby, it was endowed with property which has since become extremely valuable. Twenty-three head masters have directed its affairs, the most celebrated of whom are Dr. Arnold, Dr. Tait (now Archbishop of Canterbury and primate of England), Dr. Temple (now bishop of Exeter), and Dr. Goulburn. To Dr. Arnold much of the recent fame of the school is owing, and the readers of "Tom Brown's School Days" have had from that widely popular book a good insight into the nature of life at Rugby under the bold administration."

THE number of students in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology last year was 275, an increase of 111 over the number the year before. Nearly five-sixths of all were from Massachusetts. Seventeen other States and some foreign countries were represented. The faculty consists of thirty-three professors and teachers. Eleven students were graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science. The most noteworthy events affecting the history of the Institute were the grant by the Legislature of a lot of land on which to erect an additional building much needed, the establishment of the "Lowell School of Industrial Art," the establishment of advanced courses of in-

struction, the change of the title of the degree conferred, the addition of solid geometry and the rudiments of French to the requirements for admission, the raising of the fees to \$200 per annum, the appointment of Mr. Charles G. Otis as Professor of Modern Languages, and the detail by the War Department of Lieut. Zalinski, U. S. A., as military instructor.

ONE of the most important subjects to be brought before the Kentucky Legislature, this winter, is the condition of Kentucky university. The institution was established in 1859, through the efforts of John B. Bowmen, who secured an endowment of \$100,000 from members of the Christian Church, of which he was a member. The institution lived at a poor, dying rate in Harrodsburg for several years, but was afterward moved to Lexington and consolidated with several other colleges, among them the State agricultural. The fund finally reached \$802,000, \$600,000 of which was given by persons not members of the Christian Church. Some of the over-zealous members of this Church have taken it into their heads that the university is not sufficiently sectarian, though two thirds of the curators belong to their denomination; and they have charged Bowman with infidelity to their sect, and even dishonesty in managing the finances. There is, on the other hand, a very strong movement to make the institution a liberal one, and the State government will have to decide the controversy.

IF Dr. Clark's book on feminine education, says the *Tribune*, has no other effect, it is valuable as evolving statistics respecting that important subject. A private letter from President Raymond, of Vassar, gives the losses by ill-health from the last three graduating classes as follows: The class of '73 lost 7 out of its whole number of 82 students; the class of '72 lost 6 out of 69; and the class of '71, out of 57, lost only 4. A fact not to be forgotten is, that of these individual losses, all but three arrived at the college in poor or very delicate health. Two of these three had fever there and went home convalescent; the third was a case of nervous "breaking down from hard study," which was entirely unexpected, for the previous health had been good. This case and that of a graduate of '71, who presum'd upon her apparently vigorous constitution and exceptional talents by attempting to overtake a class much in advance of her, are, President Raymond says, the only instances of a serious giving way of the health caused by study. And he emphasizes the assertion, "Our hard students are, as a rule, our healthiest students."

THE New York *Times* says: "It is gratifying to find from the eighteenth annual report of the Commissioners of the Ohio Reform Farm and School, that a scheme which was entered upon as a doubtful experiment, has become one of permanent usefulness. The institution is based on the 'family plan,' and has been found a great improvement upon the penal system for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, which is yet in use in our State. Established in 1858, the Ohio Reform Farm has received 1,800 boys, committed for offenses of various degrees from manslaughter to petit larceny, and nearly all of them have been sent from the institution entirely reformed, after an average detention of two and a half years. The system which has produced these excellent results is one of kindness and trust in the inmates. There are no bolts or bars, nothing to suggest a prison. Everything in buildings and discipline makes the boy feel he is enjoying the blessings of a home, rather than undergoing a punishment awarded by the law for his past misdeeds. The success that has attended this institution, which is the pioneer in the United States in the sensible treatment of juvenile delinquents, should induce us in New York to consider whether we cannot profit by the example which has been set us by Ohio."

THERE is a pleasant history attached to, of the Morse Institute at Natick, Mass., which was dedicated on Christmas day. The lady in whose honor the institute is named bequeathed the funds for its establishment, stipulating in her will that none but standard works should be placed in the library. At the time that her will was made, Boston

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VIENNA, 1873.

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An evening school for mechanics has been opened at Pittsburgh, whose plan, it is said, at present extends to little further than instruction in the various branches of drawing, and in mathematics and cognate sciences. There are only fourteen technical educational institutions in Pennsylvania.

THE lady member of the Worcester (Mass.) School Board was permitted at the last meeting to choose her seat before the formal drawing, against the will of one of the Board, who said that he had no desire to do an unkind thing and that he should treat the lady with due respect, but thought she should be governed by the rules of the Board the same as any of its members.

A COMMITTEE who have examined the books of Dr. Burroughs, president of Chicago University, say that his accounts are so snarled up that they can't straighten them out, and that there is a deficit of about \$20,000. They accuse the doctor, not of fraud, but of mismanagement. There is a first-class quarrel brewing.

THE Detroit Board of Education has dropped algebra from the union school course, the course being too full, and the teachers generally being in favor of leaving out that study. One of the members of the Board took the occasion to say that such opinion came from the feminine teachers, and thence proceeded to the declaration that the substitution of feminine for masculine teachers at the head of the union schools had been very unwise.

The message of Wm. R. Taylor, the Reform Governor of Wisconsin, censures the practice of misappropriating funds set apart

for charitable and educational purposes; declares that further loans of the trust fund to the State must not be entertained, and recommends such legislation as shall rapidly repair the present deficiency and prevent, in the future, the practices which compel this legislation.

THE Alumni of Williams College had their eighth annual reunion at the Parker House in Boston, January 13. About one hundred members were present, and sat down to a splendid dinner. The following-named gentlemen were elected officers of the association for the ensuing year: President—Hon. James G. Colt; Vice-President—W. R. Dimmock, M. D.; Secretary—Parker C. Chandler; Executive Committee—George F. Bigelow, James White, J. Harvey Reed, Francis D. Perkins, E. H. Darling and R. G. Fitch.

It is probable either Saratoga or Troy will be chosen as the scene of the inter-collegiate boat-race next Summer. As for Saratoga, it is said that the water of the lake is sometimes quite rough, and some fear that the distance of the lake from town, three miles, would prove objectionable. Against the course at Troy, which is otherwise a fine one, it is urged that it is narrow, and that about 1,700 feet from the start the boats are obliged to shoot a bridge of four spans.

PRESIDENT SMART, of the Indiana Teachers' Association, says, in reference to teaching morale in the schools: "It seems to me that the moral tone of our young people is not as high as it was ten years ago; that they have less respect for rightful authority and less regard for the rights of others; that they care less for the truth and honesty, and are more inclined to disregard the law of obedience to their parents; that they are influenced less by their moral obligations and more by their passions and prejudice."

THE University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., has, this year, 256 students. It opened in 1868 with only nine students. The standard of graduation has been placed very high, and daily and terminal examinations bring out the student's knowledge of the subject. Thirteen schools are now in operation, under the charge of nine professors and four tutors, and other schools will be opened as early as the financial condition of the University will allow.

The alumni of Amherst College, resident in this city and its vicinity, met last week, on the invitation of Waldo Hutchins, at his residence in Forty-eighth street. About 100 graduates, representing classes from 1832 to 1873, were present. The College was represented by Prof. J. W. Burgess, who reported the institution flourishing and prosperous in all its departments. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, James S. Thayer; Vice-Presidents, Braulard T. Harrington and William H. Ward; Treasurer, S. J. Storn; Secretary, William C. Brownell.

THE Board of Trustees of the Vanderbilt University adjourned at Memphis, January 17, after a session of three days. The Board ordained three departments to be opened on the 13th of next January, and elected three Professors in the Literary and Scientific Departments, viz.: L. C. Garland, of the University of Mississippi; J. C. Wells, of the Central College, Missouri; N. L. Lupton, of the University of Alabama. The Board will meet again at Nashville in April, when other chairs will be filled and the organization completed.

THE Norwalk *Hour* says: "Among the principle bequests contained in the will of the late Miss Margaret Belden, admitted to probate on Saturday of last week, are the following: Parish of Saint Paul's Church of Norwalk, \$16,000; the Missionary Society of the Diocese of Connecticut, \$5,000; Nashotah Mission of Wisconsin, \$10,000; trustees of the aged and infirm clergy and widows' fund, one-third of the rest and residue of the estate; and the Berkeley Divinity School of Middletown, the remaining two-thirds. The amount of these legacies cannot yet be ascertained, but will undoubtedly be very large."

The message of Wm. R. Taylor, the Reform Governor of Wisconsin, censures the practice of misappropriating funds set apart

for charitable and educational purposes; declares that further loans of the trust fund to the State must not be entertained, and recommends such legislation as shall rapidly repair the present deficiency and prevent, in the future, the practices which compel this legislation.

A NUMBER of German "school friends" and educators met last week at the schoolhouse No. 140 Fourth street, for the purpose of organizing a society with the aim of improving the condition and general tendency of our public schools. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Francis Ewing. A constitution and statutes for the society were presented to the meeting by a committee appointed for the purpose, and were temporarily adopted. The constitution gives as the object of the society the introduction of obligatory instruction in German in our public schools, and the general improvement of their condition—the efforts at present to be limited to the securing of this principal aim, thus bringing about a better understanding between the different elements of our population.

G. T. DOWNEY and thirty-nine other colored citizens have presented to Congress an appeal for mixed schools. They deny that the negro desires no freedom from proscription in the public schools, and say that if the assertion were true, it would present an argument for the abolition of the proscription of which they complain; its intimidating and otherwise degrading influence would be perceptible in educating a part of the people to be satisfied with proscription and degradation. They conclude their petition thus: "We ask, as proud Americans, to be dismissed from your gates. We do not desire to stand in the position of supplicants. We want our rights, and no more than our rights. Nothing short of them will satisfy us. If driven to the wall, it must be by those who, having the strength, may, if they will, secure them."

THE annual Winter festival of the Lord Industrial School (evening), No. 135 Greenwich street, presided over by Mrs. Seymour, took place last week. The entertainment consisted of songs, recitations, and dialogues by the children, and addressed by Moore Dupuy and George F. Williams. The attendance was very large, and the principal, Mrs. S. A. Seymour, might well feel proud of her charge. The large number of visitors who were present testified their approval of the entertainment by frequent applause. At the close, presents of books, toy, and clothing were distributed to the regular scholars, and all received a piece of cake, bag of candy and an orange, and the children presented Mr. Dupuy, the District Inspector, with a handsome inkstand, as a mark of the esteem in which he is held by them.

THINGS are "mixed" in Chicago—educationally. At a meeting of the Board of Education held on the 18th instant, according to the report which we find in the *Tribune* of that city, Mr. Goggin called the attention of the Board to the fact that there was a squatter on the Dearborn School lot on Madison street; that there was a claim of \$80,000 against the estate of Asa Peck, which amount could be obtained by asking for it from the trustee, Mr. Shorey; that the School Fund had another claim of \$50,000 against the town of Cicero; and that the uncollected rents of school property amounted to nearly \$80,000. He thought that something should be done to bring the tenants to time and to collect the amount of these claims. He further moved that the school agent be ordered to report monthly to the Board the names of tenants in arrears for rent and the amounts due. The Common Council are to be appealed to.

HON. ABNER COBURN, of Skowhegan, the President of the Board of Trustees of the Maine State College of Agriculture and the

Mechanic Arts, in his annual report, says that the institution has entered upon the sixth year of its existence; has graduated two classes, one of six and the other of seven persons, and has 100 students, four of whom are ladies. The standard of admission has been raised the last year, and a more strict examination instituted. The department of mathematics and physics is in charge of Prof. M. C. Fernald; Prof. W. A. Pike is at the head of engineering, assisted by Mr. G. H. Hamlen, a graduate of the college; Prof. C. H. Fernald has charge of the natural history department; Prof. J. Perley gives instructions in bookkeeping and commercial forms; and military instruction is given by Capt. J. Deane, of Bangor. The plan of self-government has been adopted with great success.

A LADY school teacher in Williamsburgh, N. Y., was agreeably "surprised" last week. The story is told in a Brooklyn paper thus: "Mrs. Josephine Allen, first teacher in public school No. 23, of which Mr. Samuel S. Martin is principal, and teacher of second-class male department, evening school No. 4, the principal of which is Mr. Edward Bush, was on Thursday evening very agreeably surprised at the residence, of her father, Mr. John Allen, No. 432 Hart street, by the boys of the evening class calling on her and presenting her with a beautiful inlaid work and toilet box. The presentation on behalf of the boys was made by Henry Howell in a neat and appropriate speech, to which Mrs. Allen very feelingly responded, thanking them for the memento of their regard and wishing them success in their several pursuits in life. After some speeches, songs and recitations, the boys, by invitation, partook of sundry good things provided for them by their hostess."

REV. H. CLAY TRUMBLE has written an article on "the evils of Sunday-school oratory," aimed especially at Sunday-school superintendents. He says: "Some men are excellent superintendents in everything else save in the habit of long-winded addresses—addresses on which they pride themselves. They have good schools in spite of their speeches. They would have better schools without them. Other superintendents have poor schools because of their lectures. They would have good schools if they talked less. A superintendent is in danger of taking time for an address which the teacher could use to better advantage with their classes. There is again danger that his address will tend to dissipate rather than to enforce impressions made in the class. This is assuredly the case where he talks about anything else than the lesson of the day—and many a superintendent does this."

"TOM." HUGHES has told the story of Rugby School in England in such a vivid way that his story will not be forgotten so long as the English language endures. Readers of the SCHOOL JOURNAL may be interested in the following condensed summary of the history of that famous educational institution. "For three hundred years the Rugby School has maintained a deserved pre-eminence. Founded in 1567 by Lawrence Sheriff, a native of Rugby, it was endowed with property which has since become extremely valuable. Twenty-three head masters have directed its affairs, the most celebrated of whom are Dr. Arnold, Dr. Tait (now Archbishop of Canterbury and primate of England), Dr. Temple (now bishop of Exeter), and Dr. Goulburn. To Dr. Arnold much of the recent fame of the school is owing, and the readers of 'Tom Brown's School Days' have had from that widely popular book a good insight into the nature of life at Rugby under the Arnold administration."

THE number of students in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology last year was 375, an increase of 111 over the number the year before. Nearly five-sixths of all were from Massachusetts. Seventeen other States and some foreign countries were represented: the faculty consists of thirty-three professors and teachers. Eleven students were graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science. The most noteworthy events affecting the history of the Institute were the grant by the Legislature of a lot of land on which to erect an additional building much needed, the establishment of the "Lowell School of Industrial Art," the establishment of advanced courses of in-

struction, the change of the title of the degree conferred, the addition of solid geometry and the rudiments of French to the requirements for admission, the raising of the fees to \$200 per annum, the appointment of Mr. Charles G. Otis as Professor of Modern Languages, and the detail by the War Department of Lieut. Zalinski, U. S. A., as military instructor.

ONE of the most important subjects to be brought before the Kentucky Legislature, this winter, is the condition of Kentucky university. The institution was established in 1859, through the efforts of John B. Bowman, who secured an endowment of \$150,000 from members of the Christian Church, of which he was a member. The institution lived at a poor, dying rate in Harrodsburg for several years, but was afterward moved to Lexington and consolidated with several other colleges, among them the State agricultural. The fund finally reached \$802,000, \$600,000 of which was given by persons not members of the Christian Church. Some of the over-zealous members of this Church have taken it into their heads that the university is not sufficiently sectarian, though two-thirds of the curators belong to their denomination; and they have charged Bowman with infidelity to their sect, and even dishonesty in managing the finances. There is, on the other hand, a very strong movement to make the institution a liberal one, and the State government will have to decide the controversy.

IN Dr. Clark's book on feminine education, says the *Tribune*, has no other effect, it is valuable as evolving statistics respecting that important subject. A private letter from President Raymond, of Vassar, gives the losses by ill-health from the last three graduating classes as follows: The class of '73 lost 7 out of its whole number of 82 students; the class of '72 lost 6 out of 69; and the class of '71, out of 573, lost only 4. A fact not to be forgotten is, that of these individual losses, all but three arrived at the college in poor or very delicate health. Two of these three had fever there and went home convalescent; the third was a case of nervous "breaking down from hard study," which was entirely unexpected, for the previous health had been good. This case and that of a graduate of '71, who presum'd upon her apparently vigorous constitution and exceptional talents by attempting to overtake a class much in advance of her, are, President Raymond says, the only instances of a serious giving way of the health caused by study. And he emphasizes the assertion, "Our hard students are, as a rule, our healthiest students."

THE New York *Times* says: "It is gratifying to find from the eighteenth annual report of the Commissioners of the Ohio Reform Farm and School, that a scheme which was entered upon as a doubtful experiment, has become one of permanent usefulness. The institution is based on the 'family plan,' and has been found a great improvement upon the penal system for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, which is yet in use in our State. Established in 1858, the Ohio Reform Farm has received 1,805 boys, committed for offenses of various degrees from manslaughter to petit larceny, and nearly all of them have been sent from the institution entirely reformed, after an average detention of two and a half years. The system which has produced these excellent results is one of kindness and trust in the inmates. There are no bolts or bars, nothing to suggest a prison. Everything in buildings and discipline makes the boy feel he is enjoying the blessings of a home, rather than undergoing a punishment awarded by the law for his past misdeeds. The success that has attended this institution, which is the pioneer in the United States in the sensible treatment of juvenile delinquents, should induce us in New York to consider whether we cannot profit by the example which has been set us by Ohio."

THERE is a pleasant history attached to the Morse Institute at Natick, Mass., which was dedicated on Christmas day. The lady in whose honor the institute is named bequeathed the funds for its establishment stipulating in her will that none but standard works should be placed in the library. At the time that her will was made, Boston

was the only city that contained a public library, and Wayland and Bedford the only towns. At that time, 1854, free public libraries were almost unknown in England and America. Since then many have sprung up and every town of note contains its public library. In behalf of the trustees, the Rev. Horatio Alger presented the free use of the library to the inhabitants of Natick, and in reply for the town Vice-President Wilson spoke as follows: "In the name and on behalf of the citizens of this town, to whom you now present in fitting words the free use of this beautiful library building and its well selected volumes, I tender to you, sir, and to each of your associates of the committee, gratitude and thanks. In the taking care of the property intrusted to you, in the erection of the library building, and in the selection of these volumes for our instruction and gratification, you have shown wisdom and integrity, taste and judgment. To the donor, who consecrated her whole possessions to this institute who bears her name, we owe a debt that will long keep her memory in our hearts."

Thomas Macaner writes to the New York *Graphic* from Gorham, N. H.: "I am teaching a district school here in Northern New Hampshire in a typical New Hampshire school-house—a little house, with dirty, dingy walls, broken windows, plastering off, and furnished with the old-fashioned plank desks, carved with diligent jack-knives, two shaky kitchen chairs, a tumble-down stove, about twelve feet of black-board, and that woefully split and bruised. It has no dictionary or other book for reference; not a globe or map; in short, nothing that the city teacher and scholar deem so necessary to a well-ordered school. And all this in a prosperous town with some 300 school children! However, it is but one of the hundreds still in use in this State and Vermont. I wish the press might ridicule them out of the land. Would it not be a good idea to present your readers with a view of one of these 'up-country' institutions of learning? If you would like to reproduce one I will gladly furnish you with a sketch of the one in this place. Gorham is a flourishing town on the Grand Trunk Railroad, a short distance from Mount Washington, being the eastern station whence tourists take stages for the mountains, and is itself a place of considerable summer resort. One or two wealthy gentlemen of New York have summer residences here, and two sisters of ex-Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, make the place their home. These parties have used every effort to get a new school building, but the *gamin*—if the term may be applied to grown people—vote it down. They—the better class—will gladly see the thing shown up."

PRESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard College, in his annual report for 1872-73, gives a gratifying exhibit of the condition of that institution. Despite various losses, especially in the departments of the university supported mainly by the Bussey trust fund, resulting from the great November fire, the financial showing is fairly indicative of undiminished strength. The subscriptions of the graduates toward covering the university losses by the fire of 1872, amounting to \$183,040.91. The report shows fifty-nine teachers applied in the department of instruction, against fifty-one during the previous year, there being an increase in the number of assistant professors and instructors, and a decrease of other teachers. Progress has been made in the development of a plan allowing regular students, in any department, to enjoy the advantages of instruction, free of expense, in any other department, with the exception of exercises in the special laboratories. Eighteen years has become the average age of admission, and the standard requirements of admission, though altered in some respects, have not been raised. In connection with the Parker fellowship, three fellowships of \$1,000 each have been established, which may be held by graduates for three years, with the privilege of pursuing their studies at home or abroad. The Parker fellowship is designed for the development of any special powers for a single department of learning, in the case of those who are in too moderate circumstances to defray the expenses of a costly course. The report alludes to the experiment of competitive examinations for women, which will be inaugurated in June next.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

PENNSYLVANIA A MODEL STATE—THE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS OF BAVARIA.

Superintendent Wickham, of Pennsylvania, devotes a considerable part of his annual report to the Technical Schools of the State, with reference to the manner in which scientific education is conducted in Bavaria. These passages are an important contribution to current educational history, and therefore we make space for them in the SCHOOL JOURNAL:

Apart from medical, law, theological normal schools (says Mr. Wickham), Pennsylvania has a number of institutions more or less strictly technical. The following are the principal:

NIGHT SCHOOL FOR ARTISANS.

His school is under the public school authorities of the city of Philadelphia. It attended the past year by 596 students, of whom were over twenty-one years age. The studies and lectures have

special reference to preparation for mercantile and mechanical employments. Nearly all the mills and workshops in the city were represented.

PITTSBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

A department of technical instruction is in successful operation in connection with this school. It is popular with the busy Pittsburgh people.

SCHOOLS OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN.

There are in operation two of these institutions, one in Philadelphia and the other in Pittsburgh. Their object is to give instruction in the arts of drawing, designing and modelling. The course continues from two to four years, and is very thorough. A considerable number of young women avail themselves of its advantages, and afterward find ready and remunerative employment. The State has made small appropriations to these schools.

THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

The Academy of Fine Arts is a well-established institution, located in Philadelphia. It was founded in 1812. Its collections are very large and varied. Instruction is given to a select number of students. Enlarged facilities for art education will be furnished in the new building now in the course of erection and soon to be completed.

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

This academy stands at the head of such institutions in America. The old accommodations proving entirely insufficient to contain the constantly accumulating treasures of the museum, one wing of a magnificent new building was erected in 1873, at a cost of \$125,000. The remaining parts of the building will go up as soon as funds can be raised for the purpose. The Academy of Natural Sciences now possesses more than 6,000 minerals, 700 rocks, 65,000 fossils, 70,000 species of plants, 1,000 species of zoophytes, 2,000 species of crustaceans, 500 species of myriapods and arachnidians, 25,000 species of insects, 20,000 species of shell-bearing mollusks, 2,000 species of fishes, 800 species of reptiles, 31,000 birds with the nests of 200 and the eggs of 1,500 species, 1,000 mammals and nearly 900 skeletons and pieces of osteology. Most of the species are represented by four or five specimens, so that, including archaeological and ethnological cabinets, space is required now for the arrangement of not less than 400,000 objects, besides the library of 23,500 volumes. The Academy gives gratuitous instruction in natural science to a number of students. There have been published by the Academy eight octavo and seven quarto volumes, entitled "Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia," and twenty-four octavo volumes entitled "Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia." These volumes average 400 pages each.

WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

This institution, which is designed to be made a first-class technological college, was founded by Prof. Wm. Wagner, of Philadelphia. He began his noble work about the year 1855, and since that time he has given to the institution—in addition to the free course of lectures which he provides—in lots, buildings, museum and apparatus, a sum not less than \$450,000, and at his death it will receive the remainder of his ample fortune. The deed in which Prof. Wagner conveys the property to trustees recites that he gives to the institute "the cabinets of natural history, geology, mineralogy, anatomy, botany and chemistry, together with the philosophical instruments, paleontological specimens, drawings, paintings, engravings, maps, diagrams, library and statuary, on condition that they shall be forever for the instruction and improvement of the citizens of the United States in practical science." The museum is said to be the second in size in the United States and one of the most valuable in the world. The library contains 12,000 volumes. The lecture-room will seat 1,300, and here two courses of free lectures are delivered annually. The most prominent subjects embraced in these courses are the following: chemistry, paleontology, anatomy, physiology, botany, natural philosophy and elocution.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

The Franklin Institute ever since its establishment in 1826 has done a good work for technical science in Philadelphia. In a recent letter, the secretary says: "We have for years held annually in the lecture hall, a series of lectures, forty or more, on subjects of scientific interest. We have monthly meetings at which new inventions and discoveries in science are discussed and papers read on various subjects pertaining to the application of science to the useful arts. We have a drawing-school in which we instruct yearly over two hundred and fifty pupils in mechanical, architectural and general drawing. We have a library of over 15,000 volumes of a strictly technical character, making it invaluable to the engineer or mechanic as a library of reference; a reading-room supplied with all the current periodical scientific literature and the publication of the various learned societies at home and abroad; a model room supplied with a vast number of models of machinery, affording a sort of history of inventions within the past fifty years; and a cabinet of ores and other useful minerals. All these advantages we can and do afford for educational purposes."

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
This flourishing college was organized in 1853, and designed to supply the want in American education of a "thorough collegiate training for practice in mine engineering, civil engineering, mechanical engineering, analytical and industrial chemistry, metallurgy and architecture." The college comprises a scientific school and five technical schools. "Geological and

mineralogical excursions and practice in smelting and analysis of ores, in mechanical, topographical and architectural drawing, in modeling of arches, stairways, etc., in plaster, and in the use of engineering instruments in the field, alternate with and complete the scientific instruction." The college publishes a monthly periodical called the "Polytechnic Bulletin." It has been aided by a small appropriation from the State.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

This college, located in Centre county, receives the proceeds of the land grant made by the general government in behalf of such institutions, and has been otherwise largely aided by the State. In connection with the college building there is a farm of four hundred acres, and the college authorities control two other experimental farms, one in the eastern and the other in the western part of the State. The courses of instruction are three: agricultural, scientific and classical. Not much attention has hitherto been paid to the mechanic arts, but a change is proposed in this particular. It is the design of the trustees to make its technical departments full and complete. The average number of students in attendance has been about one hundred and twenty-five, but this number now seems to be largely increased. Both sexes are admitted.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

All of our colleges give more or less prominence to scientific subjects in their courses of study, but Lafayette was the first to establish an independent scientific department with full provision for technical instruction. Through the enlightened liberality of Mr. Ario Pardie, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, this college has now a magnificent building, costing, with its furniture, \$250,000, occupied wholly with schools of science and the extensive apparatus and museum connected therewith. The technical course at Lafayette embraces engineering, civil and mechanical, mining engineering and metallurgy and chemistry. Opportunity is also afforded for the special study of trade and commerce, modern languages and philology, natural history, architecture and the history and institutions of our own country. The college possesses a fine astronomical observatory.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.

This University was founded and is supported by Hon. Asa Packer. He has probably expended upon it \$1,000,000. Its courses of study are mainly technical. The following paragraph, taken from the "Register" of 1872-3, explains its design:

"The purpose of the founder in making this munificent endowment was to provide the means of imparting to young men of the Lehigh valley, of the State and country, a complete professional education, which should not only supply their general wants but also fit them to take an immediate and active part in the practical and professional duties of the time. The system determined upon purposes to discard only what has been found to be useless in the former systems, and to introduce those important branches which have been heretofore more or less neglected in what purports to be a liberal education, and especially those industrial pursuits which tend to develop the resources of the country—pursuits, the paramount claims and inter-relations of which, natural science is daily displaying—such as engineering, civil, mechanical and mining chemistry, metallurgy, architecture and construction." The University is well supplied with libraries and apparatus, including an astronomical observatory fully equipped.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Western University of Pennsylvania has in full operation a scientific department and departments of civil and mechanical engineering. The University library contains about 2,000 volumes. The cabinet of geology, conchology, zoology and metallurgy is full and select. It contains 10,000 choice minerals purchased in Europe and properly labelled and classified; and a complete set of Ward's casts of fossils, as well as many American and foreign originals. The department of natural science possesses extensive philosophical and chemical apparatus. The observatory has ten acres of land on a hill overlooking the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, a dwelling-house, and is fully equipped for the most exact research. Telegraphic communication has also been so established that the beats of the observatory clock are repeated in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, thus regulating the time on the lines of railroad connecting the two cities.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A new department known as the department of science has been recently established in the University of Pennsylvania. It is in charge of a faculty distinct from that of the University proper. The course of study extends through four years. During the first two the course is general and preparatory, and during the second two the student may select any one of the following courses: Analytical and applied chemistry and mineralogy, geology and mining, civil engineering, mechanical engineering. Much practice is given the students in actual field work. They make surveys, lay experimental lines of railroad, and construct topographical maps, etc. They study geology and botany, more out than in doors. The number of students in the department of science is over one hundred and rapidly increasing.

MECHANICS' HIGH SCHOOL.

The Legislature at its last session passed an act looking toward the establishment of a Mechanics' High School. The main object proposed by the act is to give a better opportunity than they now possess to the sons of mechanics and workmen to obtain a scientific and technical edu-

cation. The first section of the act reads as follows: "That there be and is hereby erected and established, through the authority—hereinafter named—an institution for the education and the training of the youth of this Commonwealth, in the various branches of science, learning and practical mechanics as they are connected with each other." The board of trustees named in the act have organized, but have not yet taken steps to establish the school. It is most likely they will recommend instead of a new school the establishment of departments for technical instruction in connection with our public high schools, and the adoption in some proper way by the State, of the facilities for such instruction now furnished by a number of our colleges and universities. The passage of the act is significant of the fact that the Legislature is willing to give aid to this class of institutions.

The statements now made are sufficient to show that we have now in operation some excellent institutions established for the purpose of imparting technical instruction, and that the near future gives promise of more; but how far we still are in this respect behind some of the most enlightened countries of the Old World will appear from contrasting our technical schools with those of

BAVARIA,

as given in my last report. Bavaria occupies an area of 29,617 square miles, and in 1864 a population of 4,807,440. Her art schools consist of the following: Four superior agricultural schools, with 29 agricultural sections; in trade schools, with 2,144 pupils; one school of forestry, with 40 pupils; one school of horticulture, with 30 pupils; one school of veterinary surgery, with 18 teachers and 140 pupils; 26 commercial schools, with 18 commercial divisions in the trade schools, with 2,000 pupils; 29 trade schools; 3 polytechnic schools; one academy of painting and sculpture, with 14 professors and 231 pupils; one school of architecture, with 9 teachers and 143 pupils; 261 schools of drawing, with 9,973 pupils; one conservatorium of music, with 15 teachers and 94 pupils, and 10 schools for music. Besides all this, music and drawing are taught in all the public schools. But Bavaria is an old country, and ours is a new one. Our proper course is to strengthen the schools of science and art already established among us, and do what can be done judiciously to promote the growth of others. Considering this the best policy, as well as the duty of the State, we respectfully recommend the adoption of

THE FOLLOWING COURSE OF ACTION:
1. That provision be made for introducing free-hand and mechanical drawing, as rapidly as may be found practical, into all the public schools of the State. We ought soon to be ready for the passage of a law like the following, in force in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts since 1870:

SECTION 1. The first section of chapter thirty-eight of the general statutes is hereby amended so as to include drawing among the branches of learning in which are to be taught in the public schools.

SECTION 2. Any city or town, and every city and town having more than ten thousand inhabitants shall annually make provisions for giving free instruction in the industrial or mechanical drawing to persons over fifteen years of age, either in day or evening schools, under the direction of the school committee.

In addition, the elements of the natural sciences might be generally taught with great advantage.

2. That schools for artisans, like that in Philadelphia, departments for technical instruction in connection with High schools that in Pittsburgh, or a plan of instruction partaking of the valuable features of those to be established by the public school authorities in all the large cities and towns in the State:

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

THE WHOLE STORY IN A NUTSHELL.

Says the *Index*:

"Compulsory education," says Mr. Gerrit Smith, "may suit the genius of a people who are owned by their ruler; but it is entirely unsuited to a people each one of whom owns both himself and his children!" We confess to surprise at hearing such a phrase from one whose whole life has been a brave and persistent battle against the alleged right of 'property in man.' It was surely a mere slip of the pen. Yet it none the less betrays the fallacy which lurks under all opposition to the principle of education guaranteed to all, and which first anguished the unlucky phrase "compulsory" education. We put the question nakedly, "Do parents 'own' their children?" Emanently, no! Such a conception is a relic of the ancient *patria potestas*, which gave the Roman father the power of life and death over his child, and which, in the language of Sir Henry Maine, "forbade the children under power" to hold property apart from their parent, or (as we should say) never contemplated the possibility of their claiming a separate ownership." Unless children are slaves in the worst sense of the word, they own themselves—their persons, their property, their labor; and the parent is the guardian or trustee, not the owner, of these. It is no "compulsion" if it forbids him to beat his child to death; neither is it "compulsion" if it forbids him to condemn his child to the living death of ignorance. [The whole principle of *UNIVERSALLY GUARANTEED EDUCATION* rests on the conception that children are individuals, possess individual rights, and are entitled, just as much as their parents, to protection of those rights by the State. Their right to life and property is no more sacred than their right to such an education as shall secure to them the possibility of a free and happy existence

by securing to them at least the average mental development. Ignorance is slavery; and the father commits a less crime who cuts his child's throat in a fit of drunken rage than the father who deprives his child of a fair chance in life by dooming him to this slavery. The "compulsion" which interferes with this barbarity is no more an infringement of the father's prerogatives than is the compulsion which wrests the razor from his inebriated hand. The "brute force" of the State is bound far more to protect the child's mental rights than the parent's property rights. If the child is an individual, who will on second thought, dispute these positions? We cannot express our view so forcibly or justly as has been done already by John Stuart Mill, in his *Essay on Liberty*: "It is in the case of children that misapplied notions of liberty are a real obstacle to the fulfillment by the State of its duties. One would almost think that a man's children were supposed to be literally, and not metaphorically, a part of himself, so jealous is opinion of the smallest interference of law with his absolute and exclusive control over them—more jealous than of almost any other interference with his freedom of action; so much less do the generalities of mankind value liberty than power."

4. Provided children are educated properly—provided the parents are disposed to discharge their duty faithfully—the State need not interfere. As Mr. Mill again says: "If the Government would make up its mind to require for every child a good education, it might save itself the trouble of providing one. It might leave to parents to obtain the education where and how they pleased, and content itself with helping to pay the school fees of the poorer classes of children, and defraying the entire school expenses of those who have no one else to pay for them. The objections which are urged with reason against State education do not apply to the enforcement of education by the State, but to the State's taking upon itself to direct that education; which is a totally different thing." If the State should support schools where all children may be educated up to a certain minimum standard of positive knowledge free of expense, and then simply see to it by public examinations that all children are brought up to this standard, the object desired would be gained without any unnecessary interference with private preferences. This plan could very easily be put into operation without violating even the Catholic's conscience, provided he did not refuse to bear his fair share of expenses which benefit him as well as others by preventing the still larger expenses resulting from general ignorance and its accompanying crime and pauperism. By the Report of the National Commissioners of Education for 1871, there were then in the United States 5,660,074 persons over ten years of age who could neither read nor write, and with a system of universal suffrage it is simply suicidal for the republic to neglect such a mass of ignorance in its midst. Instead of waiting till offenses are committed, and then punishing them in the courts, the cause of public economy alone, which is as important to the Catholic as to any other, justifies taxation of the whole community for the purpose of throwing open careers of honest industry to these poor creatures. This is a matter with which "religion" has nothing to do; and if any taxes are justifiable, the school tax is most certainly so.

SOMETHING ABOUT SPELLING.

Many persons use more expressive and elegant language in conversation than in correspondence, which to a great extent may be attributed to the fact that there frequently arises a doubt in regard to the proper orthography of a word; fearing a mistake and having no dictionary at hand, a synonym is substituted, which, though it may convey the same meaning will not harmonize nor express the sentiment of the writer so well as the original word.

A friend received a telegram, "I shipper express a valuable roaster." He read roaster, and was duly elated with the prospect of so valuable a gift; judge of his chagrin on awaiting the train with saddle and bridle to hear a game fowl crow a salutation. A lady received an invitation from her beau to go "slain." The most sublime poem by the omission of a single letter will be rendered ridiculous:

"Though at times my spirit fails me
And the bitter tear drops fall,
Though my lot is hard and lonely,
Yet I sleep, I sleep through all."

The list of unfortunate absurdities occasioned by bad spelling is endless. There has lately been published a remarkable combination to meet just this requirement: Dreka's *Dictionary Blotter*, which is a combination of blotting-case, with a list of over 15,000 words that writers are liable to spell incorrectly, together with other useful matter of like nature, and adding but a trifle to its bulk. With this very useful adjunct, a doubtful word occurring to the writer he can refer to it in a moment, and by continuing this practice the words will become so impressed on the memory, that it will seldom be necessary to refer to this guide, thus showing a permanent improvement in what may be considered one of the most important failings in using the English language.

This work seems to meet an urgent requirement and will no doubt become a standard.

THE NEW YORK BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The New York Board of Education held last Wednesday its regular meeting, President Neilson in the chair, and Messrs. Brown, Hoe, Kelly and Vermilye absent. Mr. Kelly sent in an excuse, being detained by the sickness of his wife.

TRUSTEES' COMMUNICATIONS.

A request from the 3d Ward for more school room was sent to the Committee on Sites and New Schools.

The 12th Ward report they have selected premises on 124th street, between 5th and 6th avenues, at \$1,500 per annum, for a new Primary. Referred to the Committee on Sites, etc.

The 17th Ward name Miss Annie E. Baker for V. P. of G. S. No. 25, vice Emma A. Knapp resigned. Referred to the Committee on Teachers; and for leave to advertise for furniture for new school in Nos. 15 and 17 Third street. Referred to the Committee on Furniture.

The request of the 20th Ward for new desks for G. S. 32 was referred to the same committee.

The 23d Ward asks an increase of class room, by adding a fourth story to the rear and wings of G. S. 51. Referred to the Committee on Buildings.

The 23d Ward (new) ask (1) a new site on 157th street; (2) the building of a substantial Primary School to accommodate at least 1,000 scholars; (3) alterations in G. S. No. 1, and (4) alterations in School No. 5. Referred to the Committee on Sites and New Schools.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS.

The nomination by the Mayor of S. S. Randall, N. K. Freeman and T. H. Faile, Jr., to be Inspectors of the Eighth School District was received, and entered in full on the minutes.

The Comptroller's report of the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was referred to the Finance Committee, Mr. Patterson hoping that it was so referred for correction.

The appropriations are:

For salaries of teachers, etc.	\$2,500,000
For supplies, rents, repairs, incidentals, etc., including \$5,000 for examination and report warming and ventilation.	472,500
For corporate schools.	100,000
For buildings.	400,000
For extraordinary repairs, etc.	300,000
For salaries, supplies, repairs, rent and all other expenses.	166,568
Total.	\$3,919,068

It was the last item that Mr. Patterson hoped would be put straight, it being evidently for the new wards alone but not so expressed.

A request from Mr. Holbrook to have a Celestial Indicator put on the supply list was sent to the committee on Course of Studies.

Henry Jones Ruttan has a system of ventilation, and Mr. Lewis W. Leeds desires to give the Board a thorough report of the present condition of the ventilation of the schools, with hints toward its improvement. Referred to the Committee on Warming and Ventilation.

The President announced the following as the Committees for the year:

1. Finance.—Vermilye, Dowd, Beardslee, Townsend, Seligman, 2. Teachers.—Halstead, Kelly, Traud, Dowd, Brown.

3. Buildings.—Dowd, Patterson, Hoe, Lewis, Baker.

4. Supplies.—Beardslee, Mathewson, Wetmore, Halstead, Hoe, 5. Auditing.—West, Traud, Baker, Jenkins, Patterson, 6. Sites and New Schools.—Pat-

terton, Klamroth, Vermilye, Baker, Lewis.

7. Course of Study and School Books.—Brown, Man, Traud, Farr, Klamroth, 8. School Furniture.—Wetmore, Hoe, Jenkins, Seligman, Baker. 9. Normal Schools.—Farr, Brown, Townsend, Klamroth, Halstead, 10. Evening Schools.—Mathewson, Townsend, Traud, Jenkins, Vermilye. 11. Colored Schools.—Jenkins, Patterson, Wetmore, West, Dowd. 12. Warming and Ventilation.—Hoe, Mathewson, Beardslee, Baker, Traud. 13. By-laws, Elections and Qualifications.—Townsend, Man, West, Beardslee, Farr. 14. Executive Committee on Nautical Schools.—Wetmore, Mathewson, Dowd, Seligman, Vermilye. 15. Annual Report.—Klamroth, Jenkins, Vermilye, Beardslee, West. 16. Nomination of Trustees.—Wetmore, Halstead, Kelly, Brown, Klamroth, Beardslee, Lewis, West, Farr.

He also announced that the groups of schools to be visited by each commissioner were made out and were to be drawn for.

The drawing took place later with the following result:

Group.	Commissioner assigned last year.	Commissioner assigned this year.
1.	Halsted.	Townsend.
2.	Hoe.	Lewis.
3.	Kelly.	Farr.
4.	Klamroth.	West.
5.	West.	Man.
6.	Jenkins.	Klamroth.
7.	Brown.	Wetmore.
8.	Lewis.	Hoe.
9.	Townsend.	Mathewson.
10.	Farr.	Kelly.
11.	Neilson.	Seligman.
12.	Dowd.	Brown.
13.	Mathewson.	Dowd.
14.	Traud.	Neilson.
15.	Beardslee.	Halsted.
16.	Wetmore.	Vermilye.
17.	Cushing.	Jenkins.
18.	Patterson.	Baker.
19.	Seligman.	Beardslee.
20.	Man.	Patterson.
21.	Vermilye.	Traud.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. West moved the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk furnish this Board, at its next session, with a statement in writing showing the number of persons employed in the schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education as teachers of special subjects and the several subjects so taught, the schools in which they are severally employed, the respective salaries paid and the yearly aggregate amount of money paid for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Halstead, 1,500 copies of the President's address were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Baker, the Superintendent was directed to investigate and report "whether in organizing new schools, when there is more than one department in any one school building, a more economical system securing more unity and efficiency of discipline should not be adopted in the future."

A resolution authorizing the Normal School Committee to advertise for estimates for the heating apparatus of the model school was adopted.

On motion of Commissioner Dowd, the Examination Room, in the Hall of Education, was directed to be enlarged.

Commissioner Baker moved that the Joint Committee on Teachers and Finance be instructed to carefully revise, equalize and adjust the salaries of officers, professors, etc., in the Normal College, with a view to necessary retrenchment and economy.

Mr. Halstead at once suggested that they now had a committee for that purpose, and Mr. Dowd begged that no new duties be imposed on the already over-burdened Committee on Teachers. The Committee on Salaries and Economy was substituted, and in that shape the resolution passed.

Mr. Wetmore offered a resolution that the Committee on Buildings inquire what school buildings were used for other than school purposes. Adopted.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Halstead, from the Committee on Teachers, recommending Miss Sarah A. Dupont's appointment as V. P. of P. S. 21, she was approved.

The same Committee recommends payment in full of Miss Britton's salary, but that she either at once return to duty or resign. Adopted. The same Committee's recommendation that the Principal of P. D. of G. S. 48, be paid the full salary, notwithstanding a small falling off last year in consequence of a parochial school near, met with very earnest opposition. Mr. West taking the lead. He urged that this was against the by-laws, and that they must stick to the by-laws.

Messrs. Halstead, Man and Beardslee, urged that this was a peculiar case of hardship, the teacher being one of long standing and for some years a principal; the falling off, which reduced her salary \$240, being less than thirty and already made up, and the cause of that falling off being entirely beyond her control, and it being customary with the Board to take such matters into consideration and soften the harshness of the by-laws in individual cases. A motion to lay on the table was defeated, and when the question was finally put, though a majority voted for the lady, the motion was defeated, as a two-thirds vote is required to override a by-law.

The negative votes were Messrs. Baker, Mathewson, Neilson, Patterson, Seligman, Townsend, West and Wetmore.

Mr. Man, from the Committee on Course of Studies, presented three reports, one to continue Miss Mary F. Finnegan in I. D. S. 5, and pay her for her past services; another adverse to putting J. B. Ford's Applications for Domestic Science on the Supply list, and a third rejecting applications by Charles Johnson to become teacher of Scandinavian, and Alphonso Wood to be appointed teacher of Botany. All were adopted after an ironical inquiry by Mr. Patterson whether they really had no such position as "teacher of Botany" for the applicant to fill.

Mr. Beardslee, from the Finance Committee, presented the following report:

to the Board of Education:

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the communication from the Comptroller informing the Board of the amount appropriated by the Board of Estimates and Apportionment for the purposes of public instruction for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four (1874), respectfully report that the amount appropriated by said Board is one hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars (\$187,000) less than the estimate submitted in September last by this Board, and includes the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for "examination and report on the subject of warming and ventilating the Public School Buildings." The sum deducted consists of fifty-five thousand dollars (\$55,000) from the miscellaneous purposes stated in our estimate, sixty-two thousand dollars (\$62,000) named therein for the Normal College Building fund, and seventy thousand dollars from the amounts named for sites, new buildings, extraordinary repairs, etc. The estimate submitted by this Board in September last and the appropriations made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in response to said estimate, were intended for the support of the schools in the twenty-two wards existing at the time said estimate was submitted: Your committee therefore propose to apply the sum thus appropriated to those wards only.

The sums named in the resolutions submitted herewith for appropriation and reserved to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, excepting such reductions in some of the items as are compelled by the deductions made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment have likewise made, in response to the application of this Board, an appropriation for the purposes of public instruction in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the sum of one hundred and sixty-six thousand five hundred and

eighty-six dollars (\$166,586), which your committee propose shall be accounted for separately and kept distinct from the appropriations and expenditures of the other wards.

Your committee recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The sum of three million seven hundred and fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars (\$3,752,500) has been appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the purpose of public instruction for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four (1874), based upon the 17th of September last for the support of the schools in the then existing twenty-two wards; therefore, that said sum so appropriated may be disposed of for school purposes in said wards,

Resolved, That the sum of three million one hundred and fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars (\$3,152,500) of the school moneys for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four (1874) appropriated for public instruction by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and the same is hereby directed to be applied by appropriation to the several purposes and in the several sums herein named as may be required; the authorization of the payments, by virtue of said appropriations, to be made in accordance with the by-laws, rules and regulations of this Board governing payments:

For Salaries of teachers in ward schools	\$2,150,000
" Salaries of janitors in ward schools	107,000
" Salaries of teachers and janitors in normal college and schools	83,000
" Salaries of teachers and janitors in evening schools	116,000
" Salaries of superintendents, clerks and all employees of the Board	47,000
For Books, maps, slates, stationery, etc.	84,000
" Fuel for all the schools and the Board	190,000
" Gas for all the schools and the Board	95,000
" Incidental expenses for the buildings, repairing and maintaining apparatus, and all other incidentals by trustees of schools, including compensation to clerks to Boards of Trustees	25,000
" Apparatus, printing, chemicals, etc., for the normal, evening and colored schools	61,000
" Incidental expenses of the Board of Education, printing, stationery, advertising, etc., etc.	25,000
" Workshop, materials and labor	2,300
" Rent of school premises	45,000
" Planes and repairs of	10,000
For "Examination and report on the subject of warming and ventilating the public school buildings" inserted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment	5,000
" Extra school apportionment	100,000
Total	\$3,152,500

Resolved, That the sum of four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000) of the school moneys for the year 1874, appropriated for public instruction by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, be set apart and reserved to be used as may be required under such appropriations as may be hereafter made therefrom for purchasing, leasing and procuring sites and for erecting new buildings in Wards One to Twenty-two.

Resolved, That the further sum of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) of the school moneys for the year 1874, appropriated for public instruction by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, be set apart and reserved to be used as may be required under such appropriations as may be hereafter made therefrom, for alterations and extraordinary repairs to buildings, heating apparatus and furniture, and for new heating apparatus and furniture, and for such other purposes as may be duly authorized by the Board for Wards One to Twenty-two.

And for the support of the schools in the 23d and 24th Wards.

Be it further resolved, That the sum of one hundred and sixty-six thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars (\$166,586), the amount of the school moneys appropriated by the Board of Estimates and Apportionment, for the purposes of public instruction in the 23d and 24th Wards; and the same is hereby directed to be applied by appropriation to the several purposes, and the several sums herein named as may be required; and the authorization of the payments by virtue of said appropriations to be made in accordance with the by-laws, rules and regulations of this Board governing payments.

For salaries of teachers

" Janitors' salaries

" Books, maps, etc.

" Fuel, etc.

" Incidental expenses, printing, express, etc.

" Rent of school buildings

" Repairs to buildings, heating apparatus and furniture

Total

Respectfully submitted.

R. G. BEARDSLEE,

Jos. SELIGMAN,

Wm. DOWD,

Jan. 21, 1874.

A member wanted this printed as a separate document, but Mr. Man and others insisted that as a matter of constant reference it was needed in the minutes, and it was finally so ordered.

Mr. Beardslee called attention to the fact that till this report was acted on they had no power either to anticipate or pay bills, and the report was therupon taken up and adopted.

Mr. Beardslee, from the Committee on Supplies, presented the annual statement of books, etc., furnished in 1873, showing a marked decrease in expense over the previous year. It was ordered to be printed in full in the minutes.

Mr. Townsend, from the Committee on By-Laws, offered the following report as to the surroundings of G. S. No. 10:

" The Committee on By-Laws have had under consideration the petition of sundry inhabitants and taxpayers of the Fifteenth Ward, setting forth that School No. 10, situated in Wooster street, is surrounded by various houses of ill-fame and other dens of infamy, and asking the aid and influence of this Board to bring the owners and occupants of the schools of that district have not been paid for November or December, the arrearage being \$3,889.72. Here, again, they are obliged to say that the Board of Education is not charged with the debts of the new district, and recommend that all the papers be referred to the counsel of the Corporation for such action as he may deem proper.

In connection with this Mr. Man offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of this Board be and he hereby is authorized to take such steps as in his judgment may be necessary to secure the payment of the salaries of teachers and janitors of the schools late of School District No. 1 of the town of West Farms, during the months of November and December, 1873.

Mr. Man said it had been suggested that the only means of relieving these teachers was by additional legislation, and one object of this resolution was to enable the President to consult with the heads of the Finance and Law Department as to what was the proper form of such legislation.

The report and resolution were adopted together.

Mr. Dowd, from the Committee on Buildings, reported in favor of appropriating \$600 for putting up hoists in Grammarschools 23 and 24 and Primary School 22. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Wetmore, from the Committee on Trustees, reported in favor of accepting John D. Comfort's resignation, and appointing in his place Alonzo Carr, of Morrisania, Trustee of the 23d Ward. Adopted.

The Finance Committee reporting that the Board had the financial ability to appropriate \$2,000 to settle with C. Mahoney for his claim on account of notation maps supplied: \$771.61 for repairs made through the shop on various schools; \$80 for an elevator in G. S. 50; \$3,500 per year and taxes for the rent of premises in E. 88th street for P. S. 42; \$2,000 per annum for the rent of Nos. 15 and 17 Third street for a Primary School; \$1,454 for additional to the heating apparatus of G. S. 40; and \$400 for repairs to the drain and flagging of P. S. No. 26, the reports were adopted and the appropriations made.

The President referred the numbering of the schools in the new district to the Committee on Sites and New Schools. This addition will bring the numbering of the Grammarschools up to No. 69 and of the Primary Schools to 49.

Commissioner Hoe having asked to be excused from the Committee on Salaries and Economy, the President appointed Mr. Patterson in his place.

Mr. Baker offered a resolution in place of one offered by Mr. West at last meeting, reciting the unsatisfactory results of previous action on the subject of ventilation; that \$5,000 has been set apart to be expended in the examination and report on the subject of ventilating the schools, and authorizing and instructing the Committee on Warming and Ventilation "to advertise for proposals for methods of ventilating the present public school buildings in this city" however warmed, and also for proposals for methods of warming and ventilating schools to be hereafter built; and authorizing that committee to expend \$2,000, and to offer premiums for the best approved methods in accordance with specifications prepared by them.

This resolution was, after some debate, sent to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Jenkins moved that the Committee on Warming and Ventilation be requested to write to Mr. Lewis W. Leeds to explain his views on ventilation and report thereon.

This excited considerable opposition, Mr. Townsend objecting that the committee could invite him if they wanted to, and that it was giving him a fictitious importance to call on him by formal resolution.

The motion was laid on the table.

The Board then adjourned.

The Roll of Merit.

By a resolution of the Board of Education, passed April 19, 1871, this paper is especially designated to give monthly, under the above title, the name of the best pupil in each class in every school of the city, the information being furnished us by the several Principals. The official character thus given to the list, makes it, to all whose names appear, an imperishable certificate, honorably won, not only of good deportment, but of intelligence and the faithful discharge of duty. Teachers will please send us only one or two names in a class. The last roll stands as follows:

GRAMMAR SCHOOL 27—MALE DEPARTMENT.—First Class: 1. Adolph Börje; 2. Richard Bickett; Second Class: 1. Michael Cartigan; 2. Frank Torek; Third Class: 1. Isaac Kohn; 2. Frank Stanley; Fourth Class: 1. James McCormac; 2. Augustus O'Brien. Fifth Class: 1. James Dunn; 2. Edward Ables. Sixth Class: 1. Isaac Lyons; 2. Thomas Morrissey. Seventh Class: 1. Louis Lyons; 2. James Morrissey. Eighth Class: 1. Louis Wolf; 2. James Failes.

Which is the oldest tree? The elder, of course.

What word is always pronounced wrong?

Who is the oldest lunatic on record?

Time out of mind.

JUST ADDED TO THE CITY LIST.

The following New Books have just been added to the City Supply List, and can now be had at the Depository:

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A New Series, fully and handsomely illustrated, surpassing all others in excellence of manufacture, graduation and cheapness, complete in 5 books, viz.:

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* These books should certainly be examined in all cases where a change of Readers is contemplated.

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MEN AND WOMEN.

THE Baltimore Gazette recently observed: "It has been truly said that cultivated women speak better English than cultivated men. And the reason of that is, that most of them have taken in their language by absorption. They have never dulled their English idioms by stilted translations of the classics. It is true that they often use phrases and turns of expression that are very wearisome from constant repetition, such as 'perfectly lovely' and 'horrid,' and they usually air what they possess of French—which is a still greater source of weakness—but on the whole they speak better, purer, and more idiomatic English than men." This is all very fine; but there is something to be said on the other side. It does not require a great amount of observation to discover that the majority of women do not talk so accurately as men. Men learn precision in utterance, through the exigencies of business activities—women, as a rule, indulge in loose-ended sentences. Yet there is no excuse for this. There is no good reason why every woman should not be logical and careful in her style of thought and conversation; but perhaps the reason why all the fair sex are not George Eliots, is that they don't read enough or think enough—or, perhaps, because kind Nature leaves them free to coddle, comfort, and strengthen the grosser sex, which couldn't exist without them. Who knows?

At the Glen's Falls Academy, of which Mr. James S. Cooley is Principal, Professor Richards, of Pittsfield, Mass., has been recently giving a course of scientific lectures, and has given excellent satisfaction.

New York School Journal,
Office, 23 Park Row.

GEORGE H. STOUT, Editor.
NEW YORK, JAN. 24, 1874.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND EXCHANGES.

Hereafter we shall have no clubbing rates with other periodicals.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

It has been the misfortune of our school system in this city, that for a number of years past it has been made the plaything of Albany legislation.

Since 1869 there has scarcely been a session of the State Legislature at which some alteration in the school law has not been proposed or made.

This constant change, and fear of change, in the management of our public schools, has, in some measure, impaired their efficiency and thwarted the efforts of the officers placed over them. We were not of the number who sought a change in the Board of Public Instruction, and we have no sympathy with those who, either covertly or otherwise, are now seeking to bring our schools under the control of political traders. To be sure, it is to be regretted that among the gentlemen who at present compose the Board of Education—a fair share of whom are ripe and cultured scholars—there are a few whose qualifications for the important positions which they occupy are not such as to command general confidence, and yet we think it is better to endure the ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of."

Our school system needs repose. It needs to be let alone, so that it may enlarge the sphere of its usefulness and respond more satisfactorily to the wants of the hundred thousand children who daily attend it. It is for this reason we believe that any attempt which may be made before the State Legislature, now in session, to alter or modify the school management, will not proceed from a desire to benefit the system. That some effort of the kind here indicated will be made, must be apparent from the willfully false representations which from time to time appear in some of the partisan organs published in this city, concerning our schools and those who manage them.

One of the most ridiculous of such statements appeared in a weekly newspaper a few days since.

This paper presented to its readers what purported to be a report of the financial transactions of the Board of Education for the year 1873, and addressed to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in which it actually omitted an item of \$129,739 58 for "repairing school houses," and then (*mirabile dictu!*) says that there ought to be a balance of *just that amount*.

In the same way in the column of "totals" it omits an item of \$614,001 65, and then comes to the sage conclusion that "a fearful mistake of nearly a half million of dollars" has been made by the Board.

But we will give the whole statement as made by the paper in question:

RESOURCES.

Balance on hand.....	\$50,101 50
Amount of school money apportioned to the city by the State.....	514,561 99
Amount raised in the city by tax for school purposes.....	2,946,067 18
Total receipts for 1873.....	\$3,537,730 60

PAYMENTS.

Teachers' wages, exclusive of colored schools.....	\$2,210,966 65
School apparatus.....	315,163 91
All expenses of colored schools.....	48,347 66
Building school houses.....	\$329,750 50
Heating apparatus and repairs.....	115,666 05
Rent for school-houses.....	48,339 27
Furniture.....	67,605 25
Fuel.....	93,163 82
Incidentals, printing, advertising, gas, etc., for trustees and Board of Education.....	83,348 54
Janitors.....	114,009 96
Officers and employees of Board of Education.....	82,143 48
Corporate schools.....	372,599 20
Total payments.....	76,768 53
Balance.....	\$3,537,730 60

"What is most extraordinary in this statement is the fact that the totals do not agree with the itemized figures. If the totals entered as 'payments' in the right hand column be correct, they foot up only the sum of \$2,928,728 95 instead of \$3,537,730 60, and would indicate a surplus of receipts over payments at the end of the year to the enormous amount of \$613,903 63. But every school-boy must discover at a glance

that the footing up of the items in the middle column is also wholly wrong, being \$856,852 27 instead of \$372,599 20, a fearful mistake of nearly a half million dollars. With that mistake corrected, the total expenditures would show \$3,407,991 09 during the year, leaving a balance over receipts of \$129,738 58, while the Board of Education makes simply a dash across the column, and reports no balance at all. It is a disgrace to the Board of Education to send out to the highest educational officer of the State, and from the first city of the Union at that, and under a 'Reform' government, such a financial report as the above, and for having compiled which, a three-months' pupil in a primary school would have been soundly berated and punished by his teacher."

Now we will present an *exact copy* of the Report from which the foregoing was taken:

RECEIPTS.

1. Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1873 (as stated in report of last year).....	\$50,101 50
2. Amount of public school money for teachers' wages apportioned to the city by the State Superintendent.....	511,561 99
3. Amount received from the proceeds of gospel and school lands, whether rents or the proceeds of a fund raised by the sale of such lands.....
4. Amount raised by tax on property for all school purposes within the school year.....	2,946,067 18
5. Amount received from all other sources not above enumerated.....
Total.....	\$3,537,730 60

PAYMENTS.

8. For teachers' wages during the year ending Sept. 30, 1873 (exclusive of colored schools).....	\$3,219,958 65
9. For libraries, including all money applicable to library purposes; both the am't received from the State and the am't appropriated from other city funds within the year for such purposes.....
10. For school apparatus, such as black-boards, globes, maps, etc.....	315,163 91
11. For colored schools; all expenses, for teachers' wages or for other purposes.....
12. For expenses of school houses, sites, etc., for sites.....	232,750 50
For heating apparatus and repairs.....	112,666 05
For hiring school houses for rep'ng sch'l houses for fences, sidewalks, outhouses, and improving sites on rep'ns.....	48,320 27
For furniture, such as chairs, tables, clocks, bells, etc.....	129,739 58
Total carried into outside column.....	67,606 00
13. For all other incidental expenses, viz.: For fuel, and preparing the same for use.....	93,163 82
For incidentals, printing, advertising, gas, etc., etc., for trustees and Board of Education.....	30,348 54
For salaries, other than those of teachers, for the following purposes, viz.: For janitors of ward, evening and normal schools.....	114,009 96
For officers, employees of Board of Education.....	82,143 48
Total.....	\$372,599 20
For corporate school, apportionment.....	76,768 53
Total.....	\$3,537,730 60

It is a pity that the newspaper here alluded to could not afford to send some of its reporters to the evening schools (which it thinks are so dreadfully mismanaged), so that they might learn how to copy accurately and add correctly a plain column of figures.

There are other grossly inaccurate assertions contained in the article from which the above is an extract, but we have neither time nor patience to review them.

We may, however, say in general terms that when the present Board of Education entered on its duties on the 7th day of April last, it found nearly all the school buildings in such condition as to require immediate repair, through no fault of their predecessors however.

The amount of money appropriated and used for this purpose was about \$375,000.

This, together with the salaries of teachers, which amounted to nearly two and a quarter millions of dollars for the year 1873, and which were regulated by the

former Board, made up the great bulk of the expenses for the past year. It cannot be denied that the cost of maintaining the school system has been steadily increasing, but it must be remembered that the average attendance of pupils has also become larger from year to year, and that the necessities of an enlarged course of studies, more especially the scientific, have called for a greater outlay of money for this purpose.

We believe, however, that on the whole the cost of educating a pupil in our schools has not been measurably increased during the year just closed.

The Board of Education have an important work to perform, and it should be encouraged in the performance of it. If, after a sufficient time shall have elapsed in which to judge of its work, it fails to meet the public expectation, we shall be the first to call for a change. But that time has not yet come, and it will never come, unless we can be assured that our schools are to be improved and not degraded by the change.

The present Board have made all the effort that it was possible to make in the direction of retrenchment. It has reduced salaries wherever the reduction did not interfere with the efficiency of the schools; it has abolished all offices that were not actually required by the public service in connection with the system, and it has prepared and adopted a schedule of payments for teachers which, while it does not interfere with the salaries now paid, will be productive of great economy in future appointments.

No doubt there are faults in the management of the present commissioners, but whatever they may be they are not so serious as to call for a radical change in our school law and the method of creating commissioners under it until after due consideration.

GYMNASIACS AS A MORAL FARCE.

One evening last week there was a singularly pretty and attractive exhibition of the graces of athletic exercises by the lady pupils of a celebrated gymnasium in Brooklyn. A large company, present wholly by invitation, applauded the performances as they deserved to be applauded, and toward the close, Hon. John W. Hunter, Mayor of Brooklyn, was called on for a speech. He responded, and was followed by Dr. Bell, editor of the *Sanitarian*, and by Dr. Lee. All three of these gentlemen had suggestions to offer in regard to the subject of physical education which were eminently practical, and which should be pondered by all who have the young in charge. The remarks of Mayor Hunter carried more weight, because that gentleman has long been known in the neighboring city as an earnest and hard-working friend of education, and his experience as a member of the Board of Education has given him abundant opportunities for practical and thorough examination. He said on this occasion: "I am glad to have seen the performance of this interesting class, and glad too to see so many of the parents interested, and to see so many of the medical profession here. They know better than we do what the parents and children ought to do, and I have often wondered that they have not impressed upon the community more earnestly the importance of schools like this, for we must look upon it as a school, and a school where health is taught, health and self-reliance. I can see all the beautiful physical development of these children, which is just what we ought to see, just what we wish to see in our own children. I see these girls going from one end of this room to the other by a series of swings, and I know that that girl will help herself if ever she is placed in an emergency requiring the exercise of physical power. How different to the lackadaisical girl of the period, that has hardly enough physical power to lift a chair!" Dr. Bell said there was "not one of the children in the performing class who could not accomplish more in school in five hours than other children whose minds got no rest by means of physical exertion and amusement could in eight hours. The children that he saw before him were exerting the muscles and resting the brain. It was the order of nature that the physical constitution should be laid in childhood, so that in mature years the brain could depend upon the body for support in its exertions."

Mayor Hunter added that if he could have his own way, he would "introduce a drill-sergeant into every public school in the city." It is a pity Mayor Hunter could not have his own way.

Professor H. Krum:

Dear Sir: I heartily congratulate you upon the success you have achieved in making drawing not merely an art, but also the basis of a comprehensive study of nature. What with too many remains a plaything, this made the means of solid knowledge.

How may you see my own method widely adopted, I remain,

HARPER'S
Language Series.

"Prof. Swinton is the foremost representative of our new school of Educational authors."—New York Educational Journal.

Misses HARPER & BROTHERS take pleasure in inviting the attention of Teachers and friends of Education generally to the following three works, being a part of Prof. Swinton's "Language-Study." "Language-Work" is formed on a distinct and individual plan, the fundamental idea of which is to adapt the results of the new and fresh English philology to the requirements of every school, and to adapt each one of the series to each one of the various grades of the school, so that the student may be enabled to follow the specific work of one grade in our Public Schools. Special attention is called to the following

Distinctive Features:

1. These books are expressly adapted to the new sources of Language-Study in Graded and Ungraded Schools, and form a perfectly graduated series. In this they differ from all former and existing current heterogenous compilations, which fit the needs of Pub. Schools, because never made to meet the wants of their wants.

2. These books are constructed from actual school work. They have not been evolved "from the depths of the Subjective," but have been made directly, by prolonged experimental tests in the schools.

3. These books embody the latest results of scholarship. It is well known that the true method of Language-Study is a discovery of our own men; hence the work of Prof. Swinton, in this series, is of great value to teachers, this will be productive of evidence of the value of the new course over the many grammatical half-means of the past now in use.

4. Prof. Swinton's Language Lessons.

Introductory Grammar and Composition for Primary and Intermediate Grades. By Prof. William Swinton, A. M. of the University of California. 120 pp. 12mo. Flexible Cloth, 30 cents. (Just ready.)

5. Prof. Swinton's Progressive English Grammar.

A Progressive Grammar of the English Tongue and its Application to the Results of Modern Philology. By Prof. William Swinton, A. M. Revised Edition. 120 pp. 12mo. Flexible Cloth, 30 cents. (Will be ready in April.)

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With a New Application of Language to the Study of English. By Prof. William Swinton, A. M. 120 pp. 12mo. Flexible Cloth, 30 cents. (Will be ready in April.)

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March's Parser and Analyzer.

A Parser and Analyzer for Beginners, with Diagrams and Suggestions. Pictures, etc. By Prof. J. March. Progressive Grammar of the English Language and Comparative Philology in Lafayette College. 12mo. Flexible Cloth, 30 cents.

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A Comparative Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language; in which its forms are illustrated by those of Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Gothic, Old Saxon, Old French, Old Norse and Old High-German. 12mo. Flexible Cloth, 30 cents.

March's Anglo-Saxon Reader.

An Anglo-Saxon Reader, with Philological Notes, a Brief Grammar, and a Vocabulary. By Prof. J. March. 12mo. Flexible Cloth, 30 cents.

For examination and introduction terms, also for classes, see the complete Illustrated School and College Text-Book Catalogue, which will be sent free on application.

HARPER & BROTHERS,

N. Y.

THE MAGIC INKSTAND (Patented)

This apparatus is capable of producing ink of the best quality, sufficient to write a line 100 feet long.

It is made of a special composition of rubber, which is capable of being stretched and bent without breaking, and is impervious to water, steam, heat, cold, etc. It is also impervious to acids, alkalis, and other destructive agents.

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HEATING AND VENTILATING.

The subject of heating and ventilating our public schools is a matter that has often been discussed in these columns, and we are pleased to note that public attention has at last been drawn to this most important subject, and our various school committees are taking some steps to rectify existing evils.

The subject is one of the greatest importance, in fact, is the most important of all matters relating to the welfare of our public schools, for it matters little how commodious or costly our buildings may be, if replete with all the modern appliances, with the most excellent text books and the most efficient teachers, and lacking this one great element of proper heating and ventilation, all efforts to instruct our children will show but barren results. To enable students to apply themselves diligently to their tasks with satisfactory results, the mind must be clear and unclogged, and the lungs supplied with a vital atmosphere.

Pure air is more important, and exerts a greater effect upon our minds than that which we eat and drink. Without it the system becomes undermined, the action of the brain is rendered sluggish, and it is impossible to apply one's self diligently and understandingly to our duties.

From the results of recent investigations on the part of Dr. Endeman, whose vigorous articles in the N.Y. *World* have recently been copied into this paper, and from a report published in the *Sanitarian* a few months ago, it appears that our school buildings are sadly in need of a better system of heating and ventilation, and it is time that steps were taken to supply the deficiency.

Pure air is a free gift from the Creator, and it is willful neglect that deprives our children of their share of it while at their studies.

The greatest evil effects resulting from the present state of affairs are most noticeable during the winter months, when the class-rooms are closed to the admission of external air. During other portions of the year the defects of ventilation are not so apparent, for then fresh air is allowed to enter by open windows, and an exit is likewise provided for the air fouled by the constant evolutions of the scholars. It will thus be seen that the *heating apparatus* exerts a very important influence upon this subject of ventilation; in fact, heating and ventilating are so closely related, that to effect satisfactory results, both must receive due consideration. It matters not how perfect the ventilation of a building may be, if the heating apparatus gives forth an unpleasant and unhealthful heat, the evil effects remain.

Upon the subject of heating, there prevails the erroneous idea that *quantity* is the sum total to be desired, little or no attention being given to the *quality* of the warm air furnished.

We believe it is conceded by all who have given the matter any consideration, that *hot-air furnaces*, as usually constructed, are unfit to be placed in our schools, as the heated air is deprived of all vitality by being *overheated*, and no amount of ventilation can secure pure air while they are in use.

Recognizing this fact, some of our more recently-built schools have been heated by steam or hot water, either by direct or indirect radiation. When the former method is used, the result is as bad, or worse, from the fact that the air in the rooms is heated, as generally no provision is made to admit a supply of *fresh, external* air, to the radiators; and the same objections may often be found to exist where the coils of pipes or radiators are placed in the cellar, at the base of the flue.

Heating by steam or hot water is expensive, not only in the first cost of the apparatus, but also in repairs and consumption of fuel, besides the experience necessarily required in their management. These methods of heating have been adopted mainly, if not solely, for the reason that when properly supplied with air taken from the *exterior* of the building, the heat furnished is much more healthful than hot air furnaces or stoves.

Now if we can provide a system of heating that shall combine all the *advantages* of *steam or hot water*, with the simplicity of hot air furnaces *without their defects*, an apparatus that shall at all times furnish a pure and healthful heat in sufficient quantity, and at a moderate expense both as regards its first cost and subsequent repairs, it would seem the height of folly not to adopt it in such buildings as are now heated by furnaces, and in others that are contemplated.

That such an apparatus can be had is beyond all question, and from reliable information and from personal investigation

we believe the heaters manufactured by the Gold Heating Co., of this city, to be the *desideratum*.

The principles upon which these heaters are constructed will commend themselves to those who will investigate, and will be found to be similar to heating by steam, in fact the air is warmed in precisely the same manner, i. e., by passing the external air over a *large amount of surface* that is *never overheated*, consequently the air passes into the rooms heated to the required temperature, but *not* devitalized by coming in contact with anything that can detract from its purity.

We alluded to this improved method of heating in a previous number of the *Journal*, (Jan. 25, '78), and expressed our favorable opinion on its merits; an opinion we are pleased to see is shared by our well-known citizen Lewis W. Leeds, who's authority on such matters is unquestioned.

Since then, these heaters have been introduced into many large buildings, among others the new school building at Elmira, N. Y., one of the largest and finest edifices in the western part of the State, and with the most satisfactory results, as the testimony of Commissioner Chamberlin will show, and we again call the attention of our school trustees to this most admirable system of heating, and believe it meets all the requirements of the case.

The Company will guarantee that their heaters will furnish an abundance of *PURE and HEALTHFUL heat fully equal*, if not superior, to steam heat, and at a very material reduction in cost.

For further particulars we refer our readers to their advertisement on our last page, and consider the matter worthy of the attention of all parties interested in this subject of a *healthful heat*. Their claims for superiority appear to be vouched for by some of our best known citizens and experts.

EDUCATION BY THE AID OF GOVERNMENT.

Congress has made several bites at Mr. Hoar's cherry, but the result is still undetermined. Mr. Hoar, a Representative from Massachusetts, proposes a plan by which the Federal Government may assist in the education of all the children of school age in the several States of the Union. This method is a simple one, being nothing more than a general distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, on the following basis: That for the first five years the States shall share according to the illiteracy that exists among their people, i. e., according to the number of persons over ten years of age who cannot read and write. Subsequently every State that has established a system of free schools shares in the money according to the number of pupils attending these schools. The money thus distributed is to be one-half of the proceeds of the sales of public lands. The other half is to be invested in Government bonds, and the interest is to be distributed on the same principle.

It was to have been expected that such a proposition as this would awaken a spirit of bitter and unrelenting hostility. Too many interests were touched by it to give a hope that it would be adopted without a fierce struggle. Therefore, it is not surprising to find that the prospect of its passage through Congress becomes fainter and fainter. The press also is attacking it, and Mr. Hoar is in the unpleasant predicament of a man who means well, but who is treated as if he were a designing scoundrel. But it should be said, in common justice to him and to the cause which he so honestly espouses, that some of the facts by which he sustains the arguments in favor of his bill are of such a startling character that the American people cannot afford to ignore them wholly. Among these facts are the following:

That one-fourth of the whole number of voters in the United States are unable to read and write; that for the next ten years thirty-two Senators and one hundred and four Representatives are to be chosen by States, one-half of whose population have not knowledge enough of reading or writing to make either of practical advantage in receiving or conveying information.

That this terrible social condition is yearly growing worse instead of better, especially in the Southern States, where the whole system of popular free education is fast going to decay, as we have shown from time to time for several months past in the columns of the *School Journal*.

Here is a terrible condition of affairs; and it is none the less appalling when we come to consider the meagre facilities for popu-

lar education which exist in a territory equal to nearly one-half of the whole Union. Yet, even in view of all the depressing circumstances of the situation, we confess we are not able to see how Mr. Hoar's project would produce the effect desired and intended. The distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands among the States of the South would be by the distribution of just so much more money to be stolen by the unconscionable thieves who have usurped the control of the State Governments of a large part of that section; and then where would be the benefit to educational interests? This is a hard thing to say, but it is a harder truth.

We have cited instances to prove theasser-tion in former numbers of this journal. The facts are patent. So long as they are facts the argument against Mr. Hoar's plan remains impregnable. The South must first be redeemed from political death; after that it will be in order to consider the proposition to elevate her moral standing. Virginia, and one or two other States below Mason and Dixon's line, are shining examples of almost superhuman educational effort in the face of obstacles apparently insurmountable, but the rest are sadder, and what has been done by Virginia is the result of home effort, not of Government aid. That is the whole story.

THE NEW YORK CITY SCHOOLS.

The Mayor sent his annual message to the Common Council last Monday. His remarks on the Board of Education were very brief and not at all pertinent, as will be seen by the following:

"The duties of the Board of Education are very extensive and most important. More than 300,000 children attend the schools in the course of the year. The amount of money called for to sustain our schools for 1874 is very large.

"It may be very well questioned whether there are not already too many of the ornamental branches taught in the schools. The children are urged and confused by the diversity of their studies. I am satisfied that the cost of supplies, in form of school books, etc., ought to be reduced. There is no room for doubt that the preceding Board left the school buildings in a very dilapidated condition, and it will require a considerable sum of money to bring them up to a fair state of repairation. This has been provided by the Board of Appor-

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"With the growth of the city we have a growth of need for new school buildings, and every effort should be made to have the money required in this direction intelligently expended."

It would have been timely and appropriate for the Mayor of a great city like New York to express some degree of sympathy for the work of our common schools—for the teachers who are giving the best efforts of their lives to make the system of popular education as efficient in practice as it is admirable in theory—for the scholars who are gathered into those schools, and to whom the Executive of the city might have been supposed to be willing to turn a kindly eye, especially when it has been revealed to the public that those scholars are improperly housed and placed in daily peril of illness if not of death. But the Mayor has neither a word of sympathy nor of remonstrance. The omission is to be regretted; but then the Mayor is advanced in years rather than in wisdom, and something may be pardoned to him on that account.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

—Do not use liniments to cure rheumatism, and thereby produce *organic diseases of the heart*, when a dose or two of Freig's Remedy, sold by all druggists, will effectually eradicate the cause from the system.

—For beautifying the complexion there is no article in use equal to Madame de Rose's Antheo. It is entirely free from all injurious ingredients, gives the skin a rich, natural bloom, and removes pimples, tan, etc. Sold by druggists. Price 50 cents. Miller Bros., 113 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

—A marvelous combination of economy, taste, beauty, sentiment and artistic merit! A year's subscription for *Demarest's Monthly Magazine*, and the large and beautiful oil chromo, "The Old Oaken Bucket," presented as a premium. See the announcement in another column.

—Use Uncle Sam's Cough Cure, twenty cents a bottle, for coughs, colds or any throat trouble.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Use Brumell's celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop. General depot, 410 Grand street, New York.

—Good second-hand and misfit carpets a specialty at 413 Fulton street, corner of Dutch. Entrance in Dutch street. All sizes, good patterns. Call and save money.

—Rupture can be cured without suffering. Elastic Trusses are superseding all others. Before buying metal trusses or supporters, call or send for a descriptive circular to the *ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY*, 633 Broadway, New York.

lar education which exist in a territory equal to nearly one-half of the whole Union. Yet, even in view of all the depressing circumstances of the situation, we confess we are not able to see how Mr. Hoar's project would produce the effect desired and intended. The distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands among the States of the South would be by the distribution of just so much more money to be stolen by the unconscionable thieves who have usurped the control of the State Governments of a large part of that section; and then where would be the benefit to educational interests? This is a hard thing to say, but it is a harder truth.

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